

# Converting Colors

YIQ(162.8200, -96.7380,  
-19.9540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(162.8200, -96.7380,  
-19.9540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3ACAEC
RGB	58, 202, 236
RGB Percent	23%, 79%, 93%
CMY	0.7728, 0.2076, 0.0749
CMYK	0.75, 0.14, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	191°, 82%, 58%
HSV	191°, 75%, 93%
XYZ	38.0000, 49.2167, 86.7742
YIQ	162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

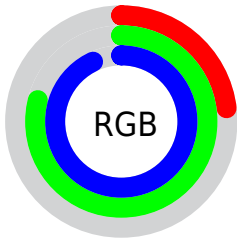
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	58, 138, 236
Decimal	3853036
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.59, -26.42, -27.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 38.153, 226.164
Yxy	49.2167, 0.2184, 0.2829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282043116 (0xFF3ACAEC)
YUV	162.8200, 36.0777, -91.9271
Hunter-Lab	70.1546, -26.0839, -24.2276

# Details

The YIQ color **162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **131.1800, 96.7380, 19.9540**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000**, and **107.3960, -98.4800, -21.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.2960, -109.9420, -22.9500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.9310, -83.8090, -17.4810**.

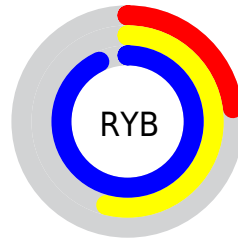
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (79%)

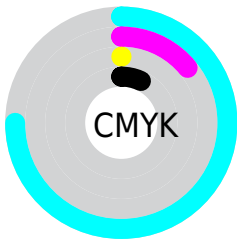
Blue (93%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (93%)

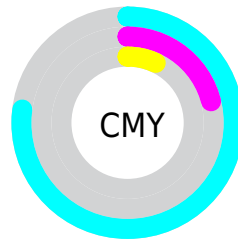


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 162.8200,  
-96.7380, -19.9540

■ 162.8200,  
-96.7380, -19.9540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.4370,  
-114.8930, -26.8370

■ 217.6250,  
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 107.3960,  
-98.4800, -21.4240

■ 227.1930,  
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 89.0560, -82.6630,  
-16.2230

■ 236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 71.4170, -67.4420,  
-11.2340

■ 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 53.8920, -52.5420,  
-5.9340

■ 37.6550, -38.5130,  
-1.3690

■ 23.8800, -25.9050,

1.4150

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 162.8200,  
-96.7380, -19.9540

■ 162.8200,  
-96.7380, -19.9540

■ 153.2960,  
-109.9420, -22.9500

■ 172.9310,  
-83.8090, -17.4810

■ 143.4840,  
-122.2750, -25.2110

■ 182.1560,  
-71.2010, -14.6970

■ 139.0210,  
-128.2810, -26.4970

■ 192.2670,  
-58.2720, -12.2240

■ 201.4920,  
-45.6640, -9.4400

■ 211.0160,  
-32.4600, -6.4440

■ 220.8280,  
-20.1270, -4.1830

■ 230.3520, -6.9230,  
-1.1870

■ 240.4630, 6.0060,  
1.2860

■ 245.2030, 9.6740,  
0.8900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



162.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



175.4250, -69.9200, 0.6400

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



191.0180, 36.2610, 31.1810



182.0910, 23.7080, -22.1800

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



131.1800, 96.7380, 19.9540

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



184.9140, 46.6760, -8.9080



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



189.3170, 54.0520, 22.6280

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



190.5660, 5.3590, 29.5430



187.5000, 57.3100, 7.6300



177.4660, -8.3850, -29.7690



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



183.0910, -45.0720, 12.8800



187.5000, 57.3100, 7.6300



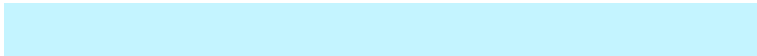
183.1030, 32.6020, -18.1660

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



230.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550



166.2480, -59.5430, -82.8310



113.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

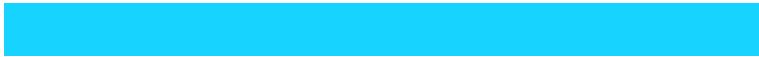


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540



159.8040, -126.1720, -26.1720



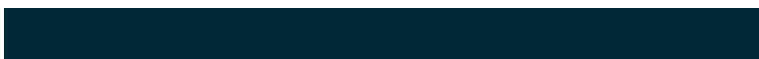
111.1640, -72.5380, 26.0700



112.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



106.9230, -98.5260, -20.5900



31.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



127.6380, 59.8640, 82.5200



113.8000, 77.9240, 107.6520



182.8360, 72.5380, -26.0700



110.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



70.8770, 60.6890, 84.0890

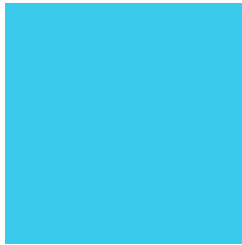


21.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540.

-19.9540.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540

### Protanopia

185.4670, -17.0120, 10.9560

### Deuteranopia

185.9210, -23.9820, 16.1300



## Tritanopia

158.9840, -100.4960, -28.9440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540

## Protanomaly

177.2890, -46.1700, -0.2660

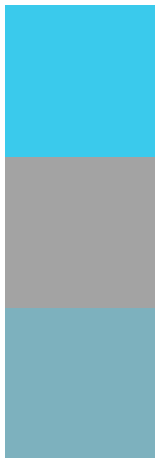
## Deuteranomaly

177.3580, -50.6180, 3.2540

## Tritanomaly

160.4620, -98.8460, -25.8060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.9340, -35.1650, -6.9810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(58, 202, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 202, 236)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 202, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 202, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(58, 202, 236) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 202, 236) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 202, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 202, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 202, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 202,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.8200, -96.7380, -19.9540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 202, 236) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 202,  
236) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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